

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The Philadelphia Ledger, in its regular weekly review of the anthracite coal trade yesterday, has the following:—"The mild weather of the past week or ten days has very much softened the market for anthracite coal. Prices are scarcely maintained at any of the coal centres, while at New York sales of coal about have been reported at a fortnight ago. The trade is decidedly dull all round, and operators in this city are unusually short of orders. The next New York public sale of Scranton coal, on the last Wednesday of the month, is awaited with considerable solicitude."

An accident occurred at the Annapolis Junction, B. & O. R. R., yesterday, which resulted in the death of Mr. Noah E. Dorsey, who resided near the Junction. It is usual for the Annapolis train, after the passengers get out at the Junction, to back down to the Wye to turn the locomotive. Mr. Dorsey, who had been seen approaching by persons at the Junction, was either crossing the track or attempted to get on the train as it was backing to the Wye, when the train (a part of it) passed over him cutting him nearly in two.

One of the natural sources of supply of Europe is the corn growing region embracing Hungary, the Danubian Principalities, Southern Russia and Austria. From these districts the reports generally indicate small crops. Rumania being the only Danubian province likely to produce a full yield. Hence Europe, always an importer of wheat and corn from America, with this winter make an unusually heavy demand upon us.

An attempt made by a number of lumber dealers in Chicago, yesterday, to carry up the price of lumber from three to four dollars per thousand feet was arrested by many of the larger and more respectable dealers, and the attempted extortion defeated, and lumber is now selling at the old prices. There are fully two hundred and fifty million feet now in the lumber yards of Chicago, and the supply will continue abundant.

The Alexis Hall in New York is to be something imposing. Bierstadt is decorating the Academy of Music for the occasion. The executive committee subscribed \$20,000, and 1,000 tickets are to be sold to approved persons at \$10 apiece. The Grand Duke (we are told) is to be introduced to any number of aspiring young ladies, but he is to be allowed to choose all his own partners.

On Sunday, in Warsaw, Ky., Gridley, a desperate character shot from a hotel window at a man named Worth, with whom he had a difficulty, and inflicted a mortal wound. Gridley was arrested and imprisoned, and about two o'clock yesterday morning a party of men went to the jail and broke a hole through into Gridley's cell, with crowbars, &c., fired in, and killed the prisoner.

Accounts from Northern Kansas say, destructive fires have been raging in Deer Creek and Harrison Creek Valley, extending to Jefferson county, Nebraska. Several houses, barns, large quantities of hay, grain and other crops have been destroyed and many miles of fence burned. The loss is estimated at from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

Bayard Taylor, who says that he has frequently experienced earthquake shocks in other countries, avers that "in no instance were they accompanied with such a loud and long-continued reverberation" as the shock last week in Delaware and the adjacent counties of Maryland.

The milk dealers of Orange county, N. Y., have formed a combination to keep up the price of their product in New York city by sending thither only enough milk to cause profitable rivalry among the consumers, reserving all above this amount to be converted into cheese or butter on the spot.

Miss Maria Monroe, of Boston, known as the "Fat Girl," died at sea, on board the steamer Virgo, of disease of the heart, and was buried at sea on Thursday last. This remarkable girl was nine years of age and weighed nearly four hundred pounds.

An assault was made yesterday on Col. W. F. Prosser, postmaster at Nashville, Tenn., by the sons of ex-Governor Neil H. Brown. Col. Prosser was felled to the ground by a severe blow on the head, delivered by one of the browns, and pistols were drawn.

Capt. Houston, of the steamer Hesper, has brought suit in the Federal Court at Memphis for \$50,000 against the Confederate General Forrest and others for the value of arms destroyed some years since by a party of distinguished men.

A dispatch from Birmingham, N. Y., says: "The safe of the Railway Hotel and Susquehanna Depot was robbed of \$30,700 on Sunday night. The money was funds of the Erie Railway, deposited in the safe by the paymaster."

A bed of excellent coal has been discovered in the northern portion of Minnesota, and within three miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The coal is said to exist in a vast body, the seams being from twenty to fifty feet in thickness.

It is now known that the recent fire in Chicago destroyed 2,500 tons of brown corn, and prices have largely advanced. It is almost impossible to buy even common grades under twelve to fifteen cents per bushel.

The Agricultural Bureau states officially that the cotton returns of October are no more favorable than those of the preceding months. In no State is the average of September fully sustained.

HEAVY RAILROAD OPERATIONS.—[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Press, October 12.]—We live in a day of momentous financial operations. We chronicled, on yesterday, the purchase of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad by W. B. Johnston & Co., representing the lessees of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Central, for \$250,000. Also the purchase of the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad, by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Company, for \$300,000.

On Monday, also, at Nashville, the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company purchased from the Railroad Commissioners the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, leading from Nashville to Hickman, Kentucky. The price paid was \$1,700,000 in State bonds, \$500,000 in currency already expended on the road—for which the Nashville and Chattanooga Company hold a claim for extraordinary expenses under the terms of their lease of the Nashville and Northwestern—and the assumption of the claims of the United States Government against the purchased road.

And now comes the further still more interesting information to the people of this section to the effect that the Pennsylvania Central Company has purchased 10,000 shares in the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad for the sum of \$1,000,000—being the par value of the stock. According to the last published account of the Company, the number of shares in the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Company is 19,000; so that this reported purchase gives to the Pennsylvania Central the controlling interest in the Road, and of course, the full direction of its operations.

Notes of a Traveller.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

[Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.]

Passing on, we remark the sudden spread on board of papers and books. Having had in the past six months a fair opportunity of seeing the general regime of schools, both public and private, may we not digress to remark upon the wide spread circulation that light literature has attained in our country, especially among the young, and which, "after school hours, becomes the recreation of minds, that should indulge only in healthy mental food. Milton wrote, 'He who is born to promote the public good should read the law of God all his years, and make it his whole delight.' No doubt this was the poet's lofty view of the minister, the legislator and the writer. The mission of the unacknowledged legislators of the world should be kept holy—with solemn steps and slow they should walk abroad and be the true exemplars of their doctrine. The crosser, the wand of office, and the pen, should rest in unutilized hands. It is of first importance to the moral dignity and physical well-being of a State, that every man who bears a crosser, or wields a pen, should labor to ripen his judgment and keep his conscience sweet and tender. Since Milton wrote, pens have fallen into many hands, unworthy to hold them, gifted men have basely misused their genius. A price has been paid to the poet for his lute, the orator has been in the open market place, the priest has stained his cloth. Still these unworthy servants have been few, when compared with the noble army of righteous thinkers and brave actors on the State scene, who have saved the world along 'the ringing grooves of change.' The shambles songster, and the ignorant author of indecent fiction, no longer hold place in the body social. They are hidden away in foul corners, they speed their work in the shade, for society will none of them. But this is not enough; it is a scandal, and disgrace, that they are in our midst, albeit they are treated as social lepers. Of late these hired scribblers have, there is too much cause to fear, been on the increase since their coarse wares, has found its way into open places, and their yellow covers are unhesitatingly laid upon the counters of book vendors, who consider themselves respectable traders. These books may be seen also in the hands of people who are slaves to public opinion; they are advertised, and are to be had at railway stations, unforlorn with the cheap popular editions of Bulwer, Disraeli, Dickens, Thackeray and other standard authors of repute; a taste for them is growing; they are teaching the young idea—it is the thing to have read them, and their popularity has moreover brought a certain amount of unscrupulous talent to bear upon their production, so that, excepting from the vulgar coarseness of the purveyors of New York, they reach hands that would shrink from anything more externally contagious. Many of these books published abroad are to be seen in the windows of most prominent stations in our large cities, and people have no idea that they are either better or worse than the novels, which, having attained a certain favor, are reprinted in a cheap form; they are not without a degree of cleverness, not within the meaning of any statute, nor to be called indecent, but simply poison in themselves, and as a rule, they are presenting to the rising generation a gallery of portraits, not of famous men and women, who have done noble works in their day, but of the dregs of society, the heroes of vice and crime—here painted and flouting in a brougham, and there sweeping (to quote Beranger) the stairs as concierges of the house in which the sometime Mabelle Queen once occupied the gilded entresol. These are the familiar presents of the young of all countries, they are in the garret and in the boudoir, subjects of conversation in every grade of society, and we see the wretched result that already stands clear in the near distance. If the young feel degraded by a corrupt periodical of these works, what must be the condition of those to whom they are daily mental food? Should books like these be permitted to enter the houses of the virtuous and respectable, to fall into the hands of matrons and children? We are warned that the yellow covers already appear in places deemed respectable, we see that they are crowding from the press—a conclusive proof that they find a ready sale. How is this stream of pollution to be stemmed? Representative men are apathetic, the press remains quite passive, heads of families continue indifferent, while every opportunity requisite for their suppression is afforded by legislation, denunciation, and prohibition. "ERRATA."

The President's Proclamation.

Whereas, By an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the 20th day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, power is given to the President of the U. S. when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of State for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection named in the Constitution of the United States and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid, and whenever such combinations and conspiracies exist in any such State of the U. S., as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the U. S. and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by any violence either to overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State, and of the U. S. within said State; and whenever by reason of said causes the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace shall become in such State or part of a State impracticable; and whereas, such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the Government of the U. S. and, whereas, by said act of Congress it is provided that before the President shall suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus he shall first have made proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse, and, whereas, on the twelfth day of the present month of October the President of the U. S. did issue his proclamation reciting therein, among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, in the State of South Carolina, and commanding thereby all persons comprising such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peacefully to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver either to the Marshal of the United States for the District of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises and other means and implements used, kept, possessed or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized, and where, as the insurgents engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies within the counties aforesaid have not dispersed and retired peacefully to their respective homes, and have not delivered to the Marshal of the U. S. or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the U. S. within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises and other means and implements used, kept, possessed or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized, and do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid, therefore,

I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the U. S. and the Act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that in my judgment the public safety especially requires that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus within the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons arrested by the Marshal of the United States for the said District of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said Marshal, deputy, or military officer within any one of said counties, charged with violation of the Act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of said rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, President.

J. C. BASSETT DAVIS, Acting Secretary of State.

The Long Bridge.

The work upon this bridge was commenced last October, under the immediate supervision of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, and mediately by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, in whose interest in the structure, the Baltimore and Potomac Company has its origin.

The object with which the bridge is being erected is to secure a connection with the entire South by rail.

The length of the present bridge will be 5,000 feet from shore to shore, and will be constructed entirely of wood, with the exception of the "draw" in the Washington channel, which will be iron, the piers, of course, not considered.

The "draw" in the Virginia channel will consist of wood, but it will remain so only temporarily, and will eventually be replaced by iron. The approach to the bridge from the Washington side of the river is secured by a "retaining wall," which runs out and diverges from the abutment, for the purpose of supporting the bank of the river and making the approach to the bridge entirely safe, by its prevention of anything like the falling in of the bank, the possibility of which might arise from a heavy strain upon the end thereof.

The timber of which the bridge will be almost entirely constructed, is of the finest and most durable kind; no other timber being used besides Pennsylvania white pine. The flooring of the bridge, to be what is known as a Howe's bridge, and is to be of sufficient width to allow of two passages through it, viz: a train passage and a wagon highway; there will also extend across the causeway, dividing the two channels, a foot-pathway; this pathway will run along side and above the wagon highway, the latter being upon the "upstream side" of the bridge.

About four-fifths of the work connected with the substructure is already completed, and of the superstructure one-half is entirely finished. The abutment on the Washington end is completed, and all of the other abutments are rapidly approaching completion. The original intention of the contractors who have the work in charge was to have the bridge open for traffic in the coming December. While it is probable that they will succeed, they are nevertheless, making strenuous exertions to have it completed by that time.

The number of men employed upon the bridge in various capacities is about five hundred, in addition to whom are employed a large number of sears, tug-boats, steamboats, rafts, &c., upon all of which a host of mechanics and laborers are employed. The timber used for piles alone, will measure in length a distance of at least twenty-five miles.—Wash. Patriot.

A steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived, bringing late dates from the Mexican Capital. Juarez had been elected President by Congress, receiving 108 votes, all that were cast. The opposition abstained from voting. Everything was quiet in the city.

Advices from Constantinople state that the cholera has again made its appearance, and in two days sixty persons have died from the epidemic, ten of whom were Englishmen.

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The Dismal Swamp.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Index.

Of the people of Petersburg, for example, how many are there who know aught of the Great Dismal Swamp? Yet the Swamp is at their doors, and the very people who have seen nothing of its wonders have traversed sea and land to behold grotesque and mountains, falls and valleys, whereof scarce one surpasses in the picturesque or the suggestive the expanse of unknown mysterious country which stretches from the shores of the Chesapeake to the streams which fall into Albemarle Sound.

Your correspondent, ignorant as his neighbors, was suddenly struck with his ignorance and determined to see with his own eyes the region described by Byrd, penetrated by Washington and celebrated by the beautiful ballad of the poet. To dismiss first the dry statistics of the swamp, the Swamp, known to the remotest times as the Great Dismal, extends north and south some thirty miles, and has a width of ten to fifteen miles.

It lies partly in North Carolina and partly in Virginia; it is penetrated by the Dismal Swamp Canal, and by the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, both which admit the use of steam vessels and both connect the waters of the Chesapeake with those of the Sound system of Carolina. The productions of the Swamp consist chiefly of lumber, shingles, staves, railroad ties, and firewood. Near its centre, but wholly in Virginia, lies a sheet of water, some six miles in diameter, and averaging twelve feet in depth, called Lake Drummond.

To reach this central point, the traveller may start from Norfolk and pursue the Dismal Swamp Canal till he reaches the feeder, a small canal or ditch, three miles in length, which connects it with the Lake. Up the feeder you go in a boat, pushed or towed by a colored boatman, and at length emerge into the Lake at the Lone House, the solitary dwelling which seems put there only that its inhabitants may perceive the awful loneliness of the silent scene. Your correspondent took another route, however, and leaving Suffolk soon after sunrise embarked upon a lighter which runs from Jericho to the Lake, a distance of ten miles, upon the canal or ditch of the Dismal Swamp Land Company. The lighter was sixty feet long and three and one-half wide, and was propelled by two boatmen or "trackers," who propelled the boat by pushing each a pole fixed respectively in the bow and stern of the lighter. The ditch or canal is of varying width, from five to seven feet, and pursues almost a right line through burnt districts, gum swamps, juniper forests and reed thickets.

Our trackers pushed for the most part in silence and the first impression made upon our minds was that of stillness. The black juniper water parted easily before the boat, giving scarce a ripple; the reeds that cluster thick along the bank beat in silence to us, an October sun shed a pensive radiance on the scene and ever as we went the air grew more and more full, if we may so speak, of the immense, infinite silence of a region given over to immanence. For one space of several miles we passed through a gum swamp, which man has never touched, save to drive this canal through it. Here the very genius of stillness brooded over us; the very winds were stilled and the weird growth of the swamp, the broken gum trees, the tangled reeds, the frequent cypress knees all rising from the oozy treacherous soil, all reminded us that man and animal nature were foreign here, and reproduced to the eye the maximal pictures of a former age when the earth brought forth vegetable growths only, storing up the vast beds of peat and coal for the use of future man.

At length making a little turn, the canal appears to widen, and in front the forest sinks away and we see the lake stretched out in a strange beauty of desolation. Guiding into it we find a glassy expanse, unruined at the moment by the lightest breath of wind; the sun light falls evenly down, and all around, right and left and front, we look in vain for an evidence of man or of life.

Within the shore, if that can be called shore, which is but the close forest of cypress and Juniper, stands a line of savage gnarled trunks as if to forbid approach. The inky water as still as death, and far over toward the distant shore on its polished surface a mirage appears giving the shore-line of forest, inverted, but sharply cut to the least of the leaves that soft outline.

As we sat, awe-struck it may be at the desolation before us, where home we had rashly entered, a wild duck, solitary tenant of the lake, swam silently to our boat, and with a shocking transparency approached so near that an outstretched hand might have almost grasped it. Peering into our very faces it glided by, turned again and sitting still upon the wave as the solemn cypress itself, it solemnly regarded us. Its confidence was rewarded by offering it not even the violence of a shout, and it doubtless it has told its fellows, if it tells it, or if it words are ever spoken on the lake, of the strange beings who invaded its home and were gentle after the manner not of men, but of the wind and wave of that fair autumnal day.

As we sat and drank in the silence, the sun light and the loneliness of the scene, one of the negro waiting even was struck by the beauty of the day and exclaimed, "Caren, you couldn't get a better day of your life, you see." This broke the charm and with a laugh we laid them head again for the canal, and turned to return.

Reaching, as the sun went down, the driving town of Suffolk, we entered again the busy world and the swamp and lake, the solemn forests the tidless wave and the quiet October sun that shone upon us seem but the scenes of a peaceful dream.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

At a religious meeting lately held in Henry county, among those present was a Mrs. Davis, whose husband number 75 or more. She had worked several years in a cotton field, and appeared as lively as one fifty years younger. She is about 60 years of age, and was scarcely ever sick.

W. H. Wade, Grand Chancellor of the State of Virginia, calls upon all the subordinate lodges, Knights of Pythias of that jurisdiction, to come forward in aid of their brethren of Chicago.

John R. Ludlow and T. F. Wilburne have been nominated by the Conservatives of Norfolk for the House of Delegates. Mr. Ludlow was a former Mayor of Norfolk and is well and favorably known in this city.

The Shamrock Vineyard is to be published daily. This is said to be the first daily paper ever issued in the Valley of Virginia.

Gen. Meem is the Conservative candidate for the Senate from Shenandoah and Page counties, not for the House of Delegates.

Capt. Frank McMullen has been nominated in Greene county, for the House of Delegates by the Conservatives.

The total amount of the State debt funded up to yesterday was \$21,500,000.

VIEWS OF A PROMINENT BANKER.—[From the New York Tribune.]—Regarding the stability of the banks of the city, a prominent bank president said to a Tribune reporter after the reported failure of the Stuyvesant Bank:

"It has been a common remark during the last six months that securities were ten per cent. higher than they should be. The Chicago fire has operated to produce a contraction, leading to a depression of values. All the moneyed interest of the country is admonished to make everything safe, and banks and bankers in the Western States who have balances in the Atlantic cities draw at least a portion of their balances in currency, to besting at home. Drafts which are made on any of the cities outside of New York are made good by banks in those cities drawing on New York, so that this city is forced to stand the entire load. To meet this demand for funds they have to call in loans on collateral securities and curtail their discounts. The calling in of loans and curtailment of discounts is the cause of the present depression and excitement. The Chicago fire comes in as an aggravating element, and precipitates the climax by throwing at least \$50,000,000 of securities upon the market, wiping out for the time another \$50,000,000 of bills receivable, ledger balances, &c. and still another \$50,000,000 of property actually destroyed. The trouble in Wall street has the same origin. Values must suffer a depreciation of fully twenty-five per cent. upon all the property of the entire country. This is the only adjusting element, and to bring it into effect, it becomes necessary to go through a species of what may be called a reclusion. We have been suffering the vexations of a panic for the last three days, and we must now meet the reclusion. Prices of property must be cut down. It is always a pleasant thing to mark up property, but it is not so agreeable to cut prices down. Those who have nothing but a margin to cut down must go to the wall."

There is in my opinion, but one power which can save the country from a general upheaval, and that is the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to take in \$45,000,000 of Government bonds by issuing \$50,000,000 of greenbacks. The power to issue this \$50,000,000 is provided in the statutes passed under Secretary Chase's administration. It is doubtful, however, whether the present Secretary will feel at liberty to avail himself of a statute which has become measurably extinct.

AN UNHEALTHY REPORT.—An officer of the Treasury Department, who was detailed to investigate certain affairs at Cedar Keys, Florida, a town of about two hundred inhabitants, but who left a hasty retreat because of the disease prevailing, of which twenty persons died the day he arrived there, writes the Treasury Department as follows:—"Affairs at Cedar Keys are anything but satisfactory; yet, what am I to do? I can not venture again into that whirlpool of disease. I am not yet prepared to meet my Maker; and if I was, I would not wish to make my entry to His (the Almighty's) presence direct from Florida, the State of flowers, but, as I think, of disease, snakes, and alligators."

The U. S. officials in Mississippi have succeeded in capturing five persons charged with being concerned in Ku-Klux proceedings.

The Chicago banks are sound, and are paying every dollar on demand. A good feeling prevails.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor:—An extract from a Louisville paper, published in the Gazette yesterday, I am reported as having opposed the striking out of the word *Irish*; this is a mistake, and I ask that the following extract taken from the Louisville Daily Ledger, (which was declared by the Convention as of ficial,) be published.

The Constitutional Amendment Committee submitted their report on the motion to change the name of the Union from the Irish-Catholic-Benevolent Union to Catholic-Benevolent Union. Col. Kilgour, of Virginia, acknowledged the compliment paid to his State in receiving him as a delegate to this Convention. He paid a glowing tribute to Kentucky, the home of Clay. He loved the honored memories of the Emerald Isle, the home of Emmet. But in coming here to ask this change he knew that we wanted to stand on a Catholic platform, be the members Irish, or Germans, or Americans. Virginia asked the change, but through no feeling of hostility to the name of Irish, but for a common platform on which all Catholics could stand. [Apparent Amendment offered by Patrick Shaw to insert the word "Irish".]

I feel a great delight in asking the publication of this extract, because of its flattering allusion to my remarks, but am compelled by a sense of honor and duty, in obedience to the wishes of the State Union, whose instructions were that I should urge the striking out of the word *Irish*. With respect, WM. KILGOUR, Alexandria, Oct. 15th, 1871.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY CASE.—A case was recently tried before Justice Johnson of a novel character, and proves beyond a doubt, that we have in this city men who indulge in the "matrimonial agency" or "marriage brokerage" business. The case in point was an action for debt. The bill was as follows:

G. Goldberg to Abraham Goldheim, Deft., balance due agreement to procure a marriage between G. Goldberg and Hannah Jacobs, \$15; for services rendered by wife to said Hannah Jacobs before marriage with G. Goldberg, \$18.50. Total, \$33.50.

From the testimony it appeared that Goldberg thought Mrs. Jacobs would make him a good wife, he having heard that she was worth \$5,000, and asked Goldheim to bring about his marriage with her, as he was a young man and rather bashful; that the Goldbergs promised to pay \$25 and had paid \$10 on account, but refused to pay the balance; that Mrs. Jacobs, who is "fair, fat and forty" and the happy possessor of \$5,000, was rather averse to contracting a marriage with Goldberg, who is thirty and thin, without any tin to speak of because of his age; that the Goldbergs had to see her a number of times to persuade her, and that finally she agreed to marry Goldberg.

On the other side, Goldberg denied that he had employed Goldheim for any such purpose, but he was frank to admit that he was very bashful, and had asked Goldheim to introduce him to Mrs. Jacobs, and had given him a ten dollar bill as a present. Mrs. Goldberg, formerly Mrs. Jacobs, also denied that there had been a bargain made between the parties.

The justices, after hearing the evidence of several other witnesses, gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$23.50, from which they the Goldbergs took an appeal.

The case will now be certified up to the Circuit Court, where more developments will probably be made public. The case is an interesting novel one, to say the least.—Washington Chronicle.

The Russian fleet, with the Grand Duke Alexis, is expected in New York on Friday or Saturday. There will be a grand reception in the harbor by the U. S. squadron and the vessels of the New York yacht fleet.

Eighty Catholic children arrived at Cincinnati yesterday from Chicago, committed to the Archbishop's care.

COMMERICAL.

Alexandria Market, October 18, 1871.

Flour, Superior	2 00	6 02
Do, Extra	1 90	6 00
Do, Family	1 80	5 90
Do, Choice	1 70	5 80
Do, Common	1 60	5 70
Do, Fair to good	1 50	5 60
Do, Good to prime	1 40	5 50
Do, Prime to choice	1 30	5 40
Do, Choice	1 20	5 30
CORN, white	90	0 82
Do, Mixed	85	0 80
Do, Yellow	80	0 78
RYE	75	0 75
OATS	65	0 65
BUTTER, prime	22	0 25
Do, Common to middling	12	0 15
EGGS	20	0 20
CHICKENS, per bushel	2 00	0 20
IRISH POTATOES	50	0 50
LARD	10	0 10
BEANS, white	20	0 20
ONIONS, weight	10	0 10
TIMOTHY SEED, country	1 00	0 00
Do, Prime and choice	2 50	0 00
CLOVER SEED	7 00	0 00
BACON, Hams, country	13	0 13
Do, Sides	9	0 0